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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1872. NO. 226.

FIRST EDITION.

The Democracy.

PROCEEDINGS AT READING.

MEISTER CLYMER PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Several Significant Squalls.

THE BALLOTING FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. G. W. CASS SHELVED.

Buckalew Makes the Landing on the Seventh Ballot.

Convention Adjourns Until To-day.

The Fight Over a Platform.

National Questions to be Ignored

THE CASS MEN NOT SATISFIED

A WESTERN MAN FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

READING, PA., May 30, 1872.

Temporary Organization.

The Convention was called to order by Senator Wallace, who invoked harmony and concession. George W. Skinner, of Franklin; R. B. Brown, of Clarion; Wm. M. Randall, of Philadelphia, and Gov. Bigler, of Clearfield, were named for temporary Chairman, and Mr. Brown was chosen. On taking the chair he spoke of the favorable opportunities offered the Democratic party to achieve success, and expressed his gratification at the willingness of so many Democrats to surrender personal preferences to secure victory.

Mr. Lamberton, of Luzerne, offered a resolution to appoint a committee of thirty-three on permanent organization, and a similar committee on resolutions, to whom all resolutions should be referred without debate or reading. A sharp debate followed, the attempt to prevent even the reading of resolutions being characterized as an unheard of proposition in a Democratic Convention. The resolution was finally amended to read "that all resolutions relative to the national platform or candidates for President and Vice President be referred to the committee without debate."

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, offered a resolution for a committee of thirty-three to nominate delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. This was opposed by Mr. Moore, of Allegheny, who favored nominations on the floor of the Convention, and denounced barter and sale in committee by political desperadoes. After debate the resolutions were postponed for the present.

The committees on permanent organization and resolutions were then appointed.

The Enterlog Wedge.

Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, submitted a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Convention, in order to maintain the integrity of the Democratic party, to vote for no man for President or Vice President whose Democratic record does not show a firm and undeviating adherence to Democratic principles. This brought numerous delegates to their feet, but the Chairman cut off all debate by deciding that the resolution must go to the committee.

The Convention then adjourned until three o'clock.

Clymer to Preside.

During the recess it was announced that Hon. Meister Clymer was the chosen permanent President. This was a compromise to help Cass. It was felt that the Cass men could elect Bigler, but they yielded this point, conditioned that Clymer should be chosen. Clymer, who was not a delegate, was substituted this morning for Armstrong, of Berks, and this arrangement was completed. Bigler was then assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. These combinations involved considerable trading, in which the Cass men claimed to have the advantage.

Clymer's Speech.

At three o'clock the Convention assembled, when the Committee on Organization reported. Mr. Clymer, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause. He made a temperate speech, expressing the hope that the people of the State would ere long be delivered from the worse than Egyptian bondage they had suffered for twelve long years. To this end the Democrats should appeal to the whole people of the State; but how they should, thus appeal was not for him to say. He concluded by invoking the divine blessing on the deliberations of the Convention.

Delegates-at-Large.

Mr. Brawley, of Crawford, submitted a resolution providing for a committee of thirty-three, one from each Senatorial District, to nominate fourteen delegates-large to the Constitutional Convention, and ten delegates-at-large to the National Convention. The first part of the resolution was adopted, and that part in reference to delegates to the National Convention postponed indefinitely.

Nominations for Governor.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Governor. As various names were suggested, more or less applause followed, the name of Buckalew eliciting the most enthusiasm. Clymer was thanked by way of compliment, and a perfect storm of applause followed. He declined, of course, having ruled the nomination out of order. A ballot was then ordered, and resulted: Cass, 47; Buckalew, 23; Fox, 8; J. S. Morton, of Philadelphia, 3; Noyes, 12; Schell, 6; H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, 8; Trout, 1; Mercer, 2; McClelland, 13; McCalmont, 10.

SECOND BALLOT.

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 24; Wright, 10; McClelland, 14; McCalmont, 11; Trout, 1; Noyes, 16; Schell, 3.

THIRD BALLOT.

Cass, 58; Buckalew, 32; Wright, 7; McClelland; 10; McCalmont, 9; Trout, 1; Schell, 2; Noyes, 14.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cass, 56; Buckalew, 35; Noyes, 14; McClelland, 14; McCalmont, 5; Wright, 7; Trout, 2.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Cass, 55; Buckalew, 39; Wright, 7; McClelland, 8; McCalmont, 9; Noyes, 15.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 42; McClelland, 13; Noyes, 14; McCalmont, 9; Wright, 7.

A BUCKALEW OUTBURST.

At the close of this ballot the most uproarious demonstrations of applause were made in response to the exclamation "Give us Buckalew." The chairman suppressed further demonstrations by threatening to have ejected any person attempting to disturb the Convention.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

A seventh ballot was taken, when Buckalew polled 68 and Cass 45 votes, 28 scattering.

The Line Broken—Buckalew the Man.

Before the result was announced Carrigan, of Philadelphia, asked leave to change his vote from Cass to Buckalew. The wildest excitement followed. Gen. Bigler, who voted for Noyes, rose and said he had wrapped the impulses of the Convention, and being clearly of opinion that the sentiment of the people was for Buckalew, asked leave to change his vote. Tremendous applause followed. The line was broken; several other delegates followed the example and changed from Cass to Buckalew. The result was then announced as follows: Buckalew, 74; Cass, 45; Noyes, 11; McClelland, 5; Wright, 2; McCalmont, 1. Buckalew was declared the nominee for Governor amid deafening cheers and shouts. Lare, of Allegheny, although an ardent Cass man, pledged the hearty support of Allegheny and the west for Buckalew. [Applause.]

Judge Thompson Nominated.

Hon. James Thompson, on motion of Chalfant, of Montour, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court. At half-past six the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Dodging National Questions.

The Committee on Resolutions held a session during the recess of the Convention, and had a warm discussion over the proposition declaring it inexpedient to touch upon national questions or candidates, which appearing at a definite result. At another session was held to-night, when it was agreed to treat only of State questions in the platform, and send delegates to Baltimore unpledged. The resolutions will be temperate, and not clash with the spirit of those adopted at Cincinnati. Another session will be held before the meeting of the Convention to-morrow, to which the report. Several members made vigorous efforts to have the committee speak out plainly on national as well as other questions, but the majority favored concession.

Cass Men Dissatisfied.

The feeling among the Cass men is far from satisfactory, but the majority here regard Buckalew as a stronger nominee.

A Western Man for Auditor General.

There is no settled purpose as to the Auditor Generalship. Gen. Davis, of Bucks, is gathering some strength, but a Western man will probably be selected. McCalmont and McClelland were both solicited to run, but declined to become candidates. Trout, of Mercer, and Temple, of Greene, with others will be named.

Buckalew Serenaded.

Buckalew was serenaded to-night at Judge Woodward's. He was introduced by Mr. Clymer, who said the nominee would deliver a formal address before the Convention to-morrow.

Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday in this place. All places of business were closed from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. About ten o'clock a procession composed of members of the G. A. R., citizens and committees, headed by a band of music, marched to the cemeteries near the town, and decorated the soldiers' lots. Returning to Mount Union, the procession was followed by addresses at Alliance Cemetery by the Rev. J. G. Tennison, and at Mount Union Cemetery by the Rev. Dr. Cox. This closed the exercises of the day.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

LIMA, O., May 30, 1872.

There was no formal decoration ceremonies here to-day. There are but five or six soldiers buried in Maple Grove cemetery, and the decorating is generally done by relations or friends.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather the Grand Army of the Republic executed their design of decorating the graves of their fallen comrades. The procession was divided into four divisions and was headed by a police escort of eighteen men. General Joseph C. Pinckney acted as grand marshal. The grave of General Phil. Kearney at Trinity Church yard was decorated, as well as those of all soldiers in the different cemeteries. The earliest services were those conducted in Woodlawn Cemetery. Farragut's resting place. Boats carrying marines, naval officers and different posts of the Grand Army left the navy yard at two A. M. Services were begun at sunrise. Vermont's band performed a prayer, and Bishop Odenheimer offered prayer. Conrade Lewis Frost delivered an address, and flowers were then strewed over the grave.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In compliance with Executive orders issued by President Grant and Governor Cooke, all the departments of the Government and districts of officers were closed during the day, to enable the employees to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in the ceremonies connected with the decoration of soldiers' graves. The House of Representatives took a recess from half-past twelve till evening, in order that members might enjoy the same privilege. Thousands of persons were on the Arlington grounds, which were tastefully and profusely decorated. The main stand accommodated two hundred persons. It was beautified and draped with American flags, over which was suspended evergreen festoons, shields, and other appropriate emblems. The stage for the oration was ornamented with banners, evergreen crosses and boquets. At one o'clock President Grant arrived, and occupied the centre of the stand were the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, Secretary Robeson, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, with Wakatura and others of the embassy, Generals Banks, Meigs, Porter and Babcock, Consul Perry, the soldiers and sailors' orphans, a large number of ladies and leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic. A national salute having been fired, the Marine Band played several pieces of music, and Comrade Simpson offered an original prayer. The Rev. P. Banks then delivered the oration, at the conclusion of which the large assemblage moved to the tomb of the unknown dead, which enclosed the remains of 2,111 soldiers gathered from the field of Bull Run and on the route to the Rappahannock. The tomb was heavily canopied with American flags, and the lower circumference of which were placed at frequent intervals evergreen crosses and shields, on which were inscribed the names of Generals Baker, Wadsworth, Richardson, Lyon, McPherson and Kearney. Underneath the canopy and around the granite mausoleum evergreen wreaths and garlands decorated the entire surface. In all making quite a large procession, formed on Main street at two o'clock, and, headed by the Salem silver cornet band, proceeded to the cemetery, where the department order was read by Major Clemmer, followed with prayer by Chaplain Jones, after which Gen. Voris, of Akron, delivered the oration, which was followed by the band playing while the Grand Army of the Republic proceeded to decorate the graves of the soldiers. There was an extremely large crowd in town, and the weather being fine, everything passed off finely.

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Ashland, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration day was fully observed in Ashland. The procession was quite large, and everything passed off in a harmonious manner. An excellent oration was delivered by the Rev. D. D. T. Mattison.

Bucyrus, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration Day was not publicly observed here, but numbers of citizens visited the cemetery and strewed flowers and wreaths on the graves of all soldiers buried there, also the cenotaph erected in memory of those buried in unknown and distant graves. The exercises were commenced and concluded with singing and prayer. There was to have been an address by the Rev. A. W. Ball, but owing to the prospects of rain it was omitted.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration Day was observed here by appropriate ceremonies, under the auspices of the Mansfield Decorating Association. At half past two the different church bells and bells on the old and new court houses were rung to call the people together. A procession, headed by the Cornet Band and a gun squad, was then formed and marched to the cemetery, where the exercises consisted of prayer by the Rev. D. Hall, music by the band, singing by the choir and addresses by Captain Thomas E. Douglass and the Rev. J. E. Chesshire, after which the soldiers' graves were decorated with flowers by thirty-two little girls dressed in white. The roll of honor of our nation's heroes now buried in Mansfield cemetery numbers seventy-eight.

Columbus, O.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30, 1872.

The decorating of the soldiers' graves was well observed along the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, especially at Marion, Ind., Union City, Ind., Knightstown, Ind., and Loudon, Ohio.

Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration day was fully observed here today, all the business houses being closed this afternoon. The procession, consisting of young ladies bearing flowers and wreaths, Grand Army of the Republic, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other orders, and citizens in all making quite a large procession, formed on Main street at two o'clock, and, headed by the Salem silver cornet band, proceeded to the cemetery, where the department order was read by Major Clemmer, followed with prayer by Chaplain Jones, after which Gen. Voris, of Akron, delivered the oration, which was followed by the band playing while the Grand Army of the Republic proceeded to decorate the graves of the soldiers. There was an extremely large crowd in town, and the weather being fine, everything passed off finely.

DECORATION DAY.

How It Was Observed Elsewhere.

West Newton, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., May 30, 1872.

Decoration day was generally observed here. A procession was formed on Main street by the Chief Marshal, J. A. Stevenson, and proceeded to the cemetery at four o'clock, headed by the silver cornet band. Appropriate addresses were made by the Revs. Messrs. McKinsley, Kane and Hays.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Washington, Pa.—Oration by Judge Kirkpatrick.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 30, 1872.

In connection with the regular ceremonies of Decoration day, the soldiers' monument of Washington county was dedicated to-day. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. R. Johnston, who was followed by Judge Acheson in a short opening address. The dedicatory address was delivered by Judge Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh, after which the Rev. Mr. Bain, of New Castle, made a short address. Rev. Dr. Brownson closed the exercises with a benediction. The monument is a very handsome one, built of Massillon stone.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 30, 1872.

The decoration exercises here to-day were participated in by a large concourse of people. The procession, nearly a mile long, was headed by the Warsaw (Indiana) silver cornet band, followed by the city officials, artillery companies, firemen and other organizations. The Rev. A. Marine, of the Methodist Church, was the orator of the day. Quite a serious accident occurred at the cemetery on the premature discharge of a cannon, by which a boy named Downey had an arm torn off and was otherwise injured, fortunately not fatally wounded. At Wabash, Ind., the business houses were all closed, and the decoration exercises participated in by citizens and visitors from the country en masse. Speeches, music, firing of arms, &c., formed the leading features of the performances. At Defiance, Ohio, similar ceremonies were engaged in, as also in nearly all the principal towns of Northern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio.

Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 30, 1872.

Decoration day was appropriately observed in this city to-day. Wagons with flowers, the Decoration Committee in carriages, clergymen, soldiers and citizens, headed by the Grand Army band of this city, formed in procession at two o'clock and started from Trump's Hall for the different cemeteries, where they decorated all the soldiers' graves, about fifty-five in number. No speeches were made at any of the cemeteries. Business houses were all closed until four o'clock.

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RELIGIOUS.

M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In the M. E. General Conference to-day, Rev. Dr. Dillon was elected editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, in place Dr. Hunter of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, by a vote of 213 out of 463.

Dr. Bonner presented the report of the Special Committee on the Book Concern affairs, which was read by Judge Cooley. In the report they state that they made as thorough an examination into the affairs of the Concern as time allowed. The questions considered by the Committee were: First, Have, Have there been any frauds in the management of the Book Concern? Second, Have the frauds been of such a nature as to materially impair the financial strength of the Concern? Third, could they have been prevented? Fourth, was any agent or assistant implicated in the frauds? Fifth, was the method of conducting the business such as to offer a reasonable guarantee against fraud? Sixth, is the report of the agent a fair exhibit of the liabilities and assets of the Concern? The committee arrived at the conclusion that there have been a series of frauds perpetrated on in the manufacturing and bindery departments, by which heavy but indefinite losses were sustained, which, however, were not of sufficient magnitude to endanger the financial strength of the Concern. The agent or assistant agent were not discovered to have been implicated in the frauds. Hartman, the superintendent of the manufacturing department, must bear the responsibility. The purchase of paper through Porter is declared a decided impropriety, which Comment fully admits, and the committee believe if proper precaution had been used the frauds could have been prevented. The committee consider that the present methods of conducting the business of the Concern insure reasonable protection against frauds, but are by no means perfect. The committee had no evidence that the statement of the agent as to the condition of the Concern was not as it should be. The report seemed to give general satisfaction. The standing committee on the Book Concern presented a voluminous report on the publishing interests, which was adopted section by section. The committee recommend that the two principal publishing houses be in New York and Cincinnati.

Dr. N. E. Cobleigh was declared elected editor of the Atlanta *Methodist Advocate*. The Conference took a recess.

At the afternoon session of the Methodist Conference Dr. J. M. Reid offered as an amendment to the report of the Book Committee the following:

Resolved, That real estate should be entered on the exhibit at cost, the agents giving in a foot note the true value.

Dr. Nelson offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the inventory the real estate shall have a value fixed by the Book Committee at each annual meeting, which shall not be changed during the quadrennial except by necessary changes caused by the purchase or sale, improvement or destruction of estate.

Mr. Nelson offered a resolution defining the powers of the Book Committee, providing that they shall have power to suspend an agent or editor by a majority vote, on charges of malfeasance in office; also giving power to the company on a two-thirds vote to remove an editor or agent in the interval between the meeting of the general conference also that due notice shall be given to Bishops when trials are to be held, and the Bishops shall select one of their number to preside. Dr. Freel offered an amendment that the majority have power to suspend or remove.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five. The passage relating to the election of editors was amended so as to read that all these officers shall be members or ministers of the M. E. Church.

Bishop Andrews offered the report of the committee appointed to rearrange certain boundaries. The committee was organized under the chairmanship of Bishop Andrews, and rearranged the boundaries of five conferences, so as to make of them four conferences. The new conferences are named respectively Ontario, Central New York, Black River and East Genessee. The delegates from East Genessee objected to the boundaries of their Conference being changed, and a long debate followed, which in a measure, they have boundaries finally prevailing. The old Conferences were known as Genesee, East Genesee, Central New York and Black River. The two latter have been changed into Ontario Conference. Adjourned.

Serious Accident at Knightstown, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., May 30, 1872.

As the procession started to the cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of our fallen heroes, quite a serious accident occurred. Mr. G. W. Humphreys was thrown from his buggy, both wheels passing over his body. The horse was shying in getting away from him, and in turning a corner the vehicle struck a culvert, throwing Mrs. Humphreys out and breaking the buggy in pieces. Both parties are seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Barclay was yesterday convicted of murder, at Columbus, O., for the killing of C. F. Garner last November.

Mrs. Emily Williams, mother of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, died at Hartford yesterday.

John Branham, who murdered his wife at Sparta, Ky., on Wednesday, was taken from jail by a mob the same night and hung to a tree.

Miss Elizabeth H. Patterson has entered suit against a Louisville hotel proprietor for turning her out of doors, on the ground that the porter had said he saw men going to her room at unseasonable hours. Miss Patterson lost a fortune by the confession of the evil report, and she now brings suit for slander, damages $30,000.

Decoration day was generally observed throughout the East, West and North yesterday, with the usual ceremonies.

Hon. John S. McDonald, late premier of Ontario, is lying dangerously ill at Cornwall, with no hope of his recovery.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Results Under Grant.

Important Legislation for Banks.

AN ACCOMMODATING LOUISIANA POLITICIAN.

NOTHING NEW ABOUT THE TREATY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1872.

Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Senate committee has finished its amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The increase for a site for public buildings in Cincinnati from $300,000 to $500,000 is agreed to, but the sum to commence the building is reduced from $800,000 to $700,000. The liberal appropriations for continuing all branches of the signal service for observation of the weather and river are continued. The items for the Allegheny arsenal have disappeared from the bill.

Financial Results of Grant's Administration.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, in summing up the financial results of the present Administration to April of this year, gives the following figures:

Reduction annual taxation	$308,000,000 00
Reduction of annual expenditures	225,632,228 74
Reduction of principal of the national debt to April 1st, 1872	315,131,730 67
Reduction of annual interest on the national debt	20,248,552 00

Important Bank Legislation.

Meriam's bill for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing house exchange, passed the House to-day under suspension of the rules. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from national banks greenbacks on deposit without interest, in sums of $10,000, and issue certificates therefor in such not less than $10,000, payable on demand at the place where the deposits were made. The Treasury is not to count these deposits as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates may be counted. Banks are permitted their legal reserve and used in the settlement of clearing house balances.

Carrying Water on Both Shoulders.

Gen. Frank J. Herron, Marshal for Louisana, is writing vigorously on both sides of the Grant and Greeley question. Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the New Orleans Committee, has received a letter from him dated April 22nd, in which he says: "Matters are looking better, and the party appears to be uniting. We will hold a convention in a few days, and send delegates to Philadelphia to support Grant, and the party will be united." Under the same date he wrote to Speer, of Pennsylvania, a Democratic member of the same committee. "We have had a great meeting to-night, indicating that it is disposed to do in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carl insurrection, grave consequences. He will give some majority against Grant in November. The leaders of these letters came about by one of the gentlemen remarking in the committee room that Herron was for Grant, which remark introduced his authority for the opposite belief. The object of both letters is judged to be to soften both the majority and minority reports towards Warmoth.

About the Treaty.

At a late hour this afternoon the President had received no further news regarding the Treaty from London. There is still a belief that errors in transmission may account for the apparent opposition on the other side. Copies of the Senate's article have been dispatched by mail, and it may be that a decision will be made here before the mail arrives in London. It is certain that the amended article provides for the absolute withdrawal of the indirect claims from Geneva, and that the claim is made retrospective, but the conditions of withdrawal are understood to have been somewhat modified by the Senate. It is just possible the telegraph may decide the matter before adjournment, but a special session is now expected.

Decoration Observances.

The Departments have been closed to-day, and the attendance at the decoration ceremonies at Arlington was very large. The House at noon took a recess till evening on account of the day.

The Tariff.

The Senate has worked continuously on the tariff. It has reported the entire bill from Committee of the Whole, and may finish it in the course of the night, though the prospect is not flattering. The labor commission debate has greatly delayed it, and though defeated in Committee of the Whole, is to be moved again in the House. Mr. Clay claims from the report of the agent a fair exhibit of the liabilities and assets of the Concern? The committee arrived at the conclusion that there have been a series of frauds perpetrated on in the manufacturing and bindery departments, by which heavy but indefinite losses were sustained, which, however, were not of sufficient magnitude to endanger the financial strength of the Concern. The agent or assistant agent were not discovered to have been implicated in the frauds. Hartman, the superintendent of the manufacturing department, must bear the responsibility. The purchase of paper through Porter is declared a decided impropriety, which Comment fully admits, and the committee believe if proper precaution had been used the frauds could have been prevented. The committee consider that the present methods of conducting the business of the Concern insure reasonable protection against frauds, but are by no means perfect. The committee had no evidence that the statement of the agent as to the condition of the Concern was not as it should be. The report seemed to give general satisfaction. The standing committee on the Book Concern presented a voluminous report on the publishing interests, which was adopted section by section. The committee recommend that the two principal publishing houses be in New York and Cincinnati.

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Dr. Nelson offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the inventory the real estate shall have a value fixed by the Book Committee at each annual meeting, which shall not be changed during the quadrennial except by necessary changes caused by the purchase or sale, improvement or destruction of estate.

Mr. Nelson offered a resolution defining the powers of the Book Committee, providing that they shall have power to suspend an agent or editor by a majority vote, on charges of malfeasance in office; also giving power to the company on a two-thirds vote to remove an editor or agent in the interval between the meeting of the general conference also that due notice shall be given to Bishops when trials are to be held, and the Bishops shall select one of their number to preside. Dr. Freel offered an amendment that the majority have power to suspend or remove.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five. The passage relating to the election of editors was amended so as to read that all these officers shall be members or ministers of the M. E. Church.

Bishop Andrews offered the report of the committee appointed to rearrange certain boundaries. The committee was organized under the chairmanship of Bishop Andrews, and rearranged the boundaries of five conferences, so as to make of them four conferences. The new conferences are named respectively Ontario, Central New York, Black River and East Genessee. The delegates from East Genessee objected to the boundaries of their Conference being changed, and a long debate followed, which in a measure, they have boundaries finally prevailing. The old Conferences were known as Genesee, East Genesee, Central New York and Black River. The two latter have been changed into Ontario Conference. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather will prevail on Friday from the lower lakes to Florida and west to the Atlantic; clear and pleasant weather for the Gulf States. A falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness will prevail northwest of the Ohio valley, with possibly threatening weather from the lower Mississippi valley to Lake Superior. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth district are canvassing the merits of different gentlemen with a view to securing an efficient representative in Congress. The name of Hon. John Rowe, of Greencastle, Franklin county, is mentioned. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1859 and 1863, Surveyor General in 1856-59, and Speaker of the House in 1863. He is therefore well known throughout the district. Franklin claims to be entitled to the Congressman this term, and it is not improbable that Mr. Rowe will be chosen.

John Stewart, Esq., is spoken of as a Republican candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Franklin county. The primary elections will be held June 8th, and the county convention June 11th.

The Armstrong county Republicans will meet in convention on Tuesday next. The aspirants for the principal places on the tickets are Gregrey, of Jackson, Constitutional Convention, James E. Brown, P. Painter; Assembly, Robert Thompson, P. K. Bowman.

An accident occurred in North Carolina yesterday, on the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, by which three passenger coaches were wrecked and seven persons injured, none fatally, however. No one to blame.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on alleged outrages in the Southern States, reported a new bill composed of the exact phraseology of the bill extending the President's power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the civil rights bill, both of which passed the Senate last week. Mr. Scott also, from the same Committee, reported without amendment Mr. Kellogg's bill providing for additional Supervisors of Elections under the enforcement act of the 28th of February, 1871.

Mr. BAYARD objected to the second reading of the bills. The minority of the Committee, he said, had no knowledge of the reference of these bills, and he questioned the right of the Senate to refer them to a Committee organized for specific and entirely different duties.

The VICE PRESIDENT said that the Senate could, if it chose, refer to the Committee matters outside its specific duties.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution amending the Constitution by providing for the election of the President by the direct vote of the people, and abolishing the Vice Presidency.

The tariff bill was taken up. The question was on adding the House bill appointing a Labor Commission. The salary of the Secretary of the Commission was made $2,500. An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment of three commissioners, to hold office one year, to consider and examine various plans and methods of raising revenue and report the best tax and tariff system they can devise, having regard to the interests of labor in its relations to capital and otherwise, and having regard also to the interests of commerce and of all classes of the American people.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that the committee should be selected from civil life, irrespective of partisan considerations, and that at least one of them should be identified with the labor interest, and should have personal experience and information on that subject. Agreed to.

The labor commission amendment as amended was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 30.

Mr. FENTON then offered an amendment to the tariff bill, adding to the duty on salt as fixed by the bill twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, and advocated it.

Mr. CHANDLER said it should be 30 per cent. He noticed that New England Senators were all in favor of a low duty on salt, about 12½ per cent., and he gave notice that if they reduced the duty to 12½ per cent. he would have the duties on New England manufactures reduced to the same extent.

Mr. FENTON agreed with Mr. Chandler that 30 per cent. would be large just than 20. The amendment was rejected, yeas 23, nays 34. Other amendments to increase the duty on salt were offered and rejected, leaving it as originally fixed by the House bill.

Mr. LEWIS offered an amendment providing that the President, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall assign internal revenue supervisors to any part of the United States. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, offered an amendment providing for the discontinuance of any internal revenue district wherever the receipts fall below the expenses. Rejected. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, the question recurred on the amendments not reserved were concurred in.

The provision applying the ten per cent. reduction of existing duties to paper was concurred in as first reported from the Finance Committee, as follows: On all paper and manufactures of paper, or for books, and other printed matter not herein specifically provided for. Mr. SHERMAN moved the following amendment, which was agreed to: On all steel and iron not provided for in printing paper, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The amendment providing for an additional duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* on goods the product of countries south of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk, when imported from places west of the Cape, was amended so as to take effect on the first of October instead of July.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the paragraph imposing a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on fine flax, hemp and tow, and twenty-five cents per pound, was struck out.

Upon concurring in the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, making the duty on crude sulphuric acid one cent per pound, partially refined a cent and a half, and refined two cents per pound, there was some discussion, in the course of which Mr. COLFAX said there was something in the air just now which made it desirable to provide for a good supply of gunpowder.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend the section allowing drawback on imported materials used in the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States, for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, so as to prevent such vessels from engaging at all in the coastwise trade. Lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment giving the benefit of the section to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. Lost.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment providing that the materials are used in the construction of such vessels, there shall be allowed and paid an amount equivalent to the duties imposed on similar foreign materials or articles when imported. Lost.

Mr. VICKERS, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment providing that American vessels which have been registered abroad since the first of July, 1861, may within two years be registered as American vessels under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Agreed to.

The other amendments to this section reported from the Committee on Finance were concurred in.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to the section allowing payment hereafter of one-third of duties on imports in legal tender notes, providing that subsequently duties may be paid in legal tender notes, which, when received, shall be destroyed. Lost, yeas 18, nays 37.

The amendment reported from the Finance Committee striking out this section was then concurred in.

Mr. FENTON moved to non-concur in the amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, providing for the remission of duties on imported salt used in curing fish. Lost. The amendment was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound was concurred in. The amendment reported from the Committee on Finance abolishing monthly tax on farmers, and appropriating $100,000 to pay for detecting and bringing to punishment violators of the internal revenue laws, was concurred in—yeas 38, nays 14.

A conference committee was then ordered on the House bill to reduce the internal revenue taxes, and to take effect on the first of July next.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment fixing the duty on smoking tobacco made of stems, shorts and other refuse material at sixteen cents per pound. Lost. Mr. LOGAN also offered an amendment fixing the duty on smoking tobacco made of stems or lugs at sixteen cents per pound. Lost.

The labor commission amendment as amended was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 36.

Mr. FENTON then offered an amendment to the tariff bill, adding to the duty on salt as fixed by the bill

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

THE proposal to make Colonel SCOTT President of the New York and Erie Railroad is said to be "off" for the present at least. Things progressed favorably until the condition was exacted that he should resign his connection with the Pennsylvania Road. This the Colonel declined to do, and negotiations terminated. The English owners, who practically have the control now, are said to be a trifle "at sea" about what to do.

"I DO NOT say that the Democratic party is composed of horse-thieves, but you will find that all the horse-thieves belong to the Democratic party." So wrote Mr. GREELEY not many months ago, and to-day he is beseeching the Democratic party to take him as their Presidential candidate. If they do, it is about the only thing we can think of that would give the color of truth to Mr. GREELEY'S description of the Democratic party.

AMERICAN history teaches no lesson with more clearness and emphasis than the importance of electing to the Vice Presidency no man who would not in all likelihood make a good President, in case of the death of the person elected to that high office by the people. We cannot believe that the lesson will be lost sight of during the present canvass, or that the people will fail to reflect with due seriousness on the fact that the Providential translation of Mr. GRATZ BROWN from the lower to the higher position, would involve the reign of the "BLAIR family" in the White House. Though in some respects a most respectable and interesting body of relatives, people do not wish to be governed by them.

THE New York *Sun* is the original GREELEY paper, and is presumed to speak concerning him by authority. It disposes of the suggestion that if he is not nominated at Baltimore he will withdraw from the Presidential field in the following manner:

"If the Baltimore Convention determine to nominate a straight ticket, Greeley will still remain in the field, and will get thousands of Democratic votes; but the number of his Republican supporters will be comparatively few, and by the help of the Democratic diversion, Grant's chances for re-election will be good."

This agrees with our own statement of Mr. GREELEY'S intentions, published some days ago. Although virtually pledged to withdraw unless indorsed by the Democrats, Mr. GREELEY will do no such thing.

THE nomination of Senator BUCKALEW for Governor by the Democrats forces a bitter pill into the mouths of the supporters of General CASS, whose aspirations are thus shipwrecked a second time. The confidence with which he and they went to Reading was little less than sublime; but somehow or other they had miscalculated, for it appears that at no time did he have more than a single chance, and this was soon lost. To him this is more than a defeat simply for the Gubernatorial nomination; for it is known that his aspirations were not limited to the Governorship. He sought that office as a stepping-stone to higher honors, even the Presidency. In Mr. BUCKALEW the Democracy have a candidate of respectability for Governor. But he is not their strongest man—and this the result will prove.

WE may hope at length to learn the truth about Mr. CATACAZY. To people who knew a little about Russia it never seemed quite credible that he had suffered disgrace at Court for the admirable though bootless zeal with which he discharged his ambassadorial duties in this country. Dishonor in return for such services would be a poor way of rewarding merit, and encouraging fidelity in the performance of official duties, reminding one of the death of BYNG, shot, as VOLTAIRE said *pour encourager les autres*. Mr. CATACAZY has not been disgraced; on the contrary, raised to the rank of a Counsellor of State, and applying for a furlough, he received it in the most gracious form of an autograph letter from the Emperor, with the continuance of his salary of seven thousand dollars. The correspondence between CATACAZY and Secretary FISH has been deposited, we are told, in the Russian archives for use in the event that political complications shall make it advantageous to use it.

THE humors of the present Presidential campaign promise to be of an unusually funny character. More ludicrous, even, than the *faux pas* of the Labor Reformers in nominating the millionaire, Judge DAVIS, is the laughable mistake made by the Anti-Secret Society Convention which recently nominated CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for President, on an anti-liquor, anti-tobacco and anti-mason ticket. The candidate has belonged to the Masonic order for a period of twenty years, and in a temperate and judicious way indulges alike in wine and the use of the narcotic weed. The record of DAVIS was irreconcilably at variance with the platform on which he was placed: the Cincinnati Free Traders took a rabid Protectionist for their candidate, and now the standard bearer of the ascetics turns out to be a broad and generous liver. Clearly, the campaign will not be lacking in the elements of amusement. All that is necessary to complete the matter is for the Democratic Convention at Baltimore to nominate a life-long Republican.

IS not the Liberal Republican movement becoming a little mixed? For instance, the Cincinnati Convention was called expressly as a Convention of Liberal Republicans, everybody who did not profess to hold Republican views being distinctly notified that his room would be a great deal more acceptable than his company. The platform laid down by the Convention, and the candidates nominated upon it, were made to conform with this idea. From beginning to end it professed to be wholly and solely a Republican movement. In view of this fact, are not the frantic efforts which are being made to obtain the indorsement of the forthcoming Baltimore Convention slightly out of place? Why should men, in whose faces the doors of the Cincinnati Convention were remorselessly slammed, be expected to throw open their own portals to the very men who did it? And why should they be asked to do so? Is it because the Liberal Republican movement has already lost its character and become a mere desperate adventure, goaded on by need and greed and vain glory, whose principles are at the service of anybody who is likely to pay for them? If this is not the reason, what is it? We have sometimes heard of people who were magnanimous enough to return a kiss for a blow—and perhaps the Democratic party may follow the example; but we believe there is no record in history in which one man claimed the friendship of another on the ground that he had kicked him down stairs.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is indignant because the amnesty bill recently passed by Congress excepted anybody from its provisions; characterizes it as a huckstering pretense, says that so long as a single ex-rebel is prohibited from holding office a state of political disability rests upon the whole people, and wants to know whether our government is so weak, after seven years of peace, as to fear to let the people of the South choose their own officers untrammelled by dictation? A good share of the Republican party would have been gratified had the provisions of the bill been general in their character. The savage invective of the *Tribune* is, however, altogether out of place. Something else should go with its proposition that the disfranchisement of one is the disability of all: this, namely—that so long as a single law-abiding negro in that section is subjected to indignity or outrage, so long are the liberties of the whole race endangered. The COMMERCIAL has all along advocated universal amnesty, and has had no sympathy whatever with the operations of the carpet-bag governments with which some of the Southern States have been cursed. But neither can the notorious lawlessness—directed wholly against Union citizens, black and white—rampant in so many parts of the South, be excused. And certainly this amnesty measure will not suffer from comparison with the course of the Democracy concerning emancipation, enfranchisement and equal rights. That party, through its representatives in Congress, voted steadily against the adoption of all these measures, at every stage of their progress; indeed, on the very day on which the Republican party removed all political disabilities from every ex-rebel except about a couple of hundred, it placed itself squarely on record against the bill securing equal rights regardless of color, to all the citizens of the Republic. When the *Tribune* undertakes to berate the Republican party for what it terms its "niggard generosity," let it remember the Democratic party's absolute denial of justice.

HERE it is at last: A plain, straightforward and unequivocal definition of the passive or 'possum policy, what it consists in and why it is adopted. According to a correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, the originators at once of the phrase and the practice, it is simply "pretending to do one thing and doing another, and keeping up a deceitful appearance of not doing anything." This policy is justified upon the grounds that the characteristics of the opossum were given to it by a designer of infinite intelligence and goodness, for wise and self-preservative ends, and that there can be nothing in the slightest degree wrong in "a great and patriotic party learning wisdom" from nature. The writer also enters upon an elaborate consideration of the strategy of the best Generals, ancient and modern, the diplomacy of the most distinguished statesmen, and the ordinary daily transactions of business and commerce, to show that this policy of pretending to do one thing and doing another tending to do one thing and doing another has not only been practiced through all time, but that it is every way legitimately consistent with the condition of the Democratic party under existing circumstances. "With the petard tendered them at Cincinnati," he says, that party must hoist the administration out of power, after which the 'possum will be left perfectly free to consider what is the best course to pursue in order to obtain the most victorious results for itself. This is sufficiently frank and explicit, and it is to be hoped those few easy-natured, credulous Republicans scattered here and there, who actually believe that the Liberal movement is not a Democratic stratagem in disguise, are respectfully invited to consider the force and significance of the above direct and honest avowal.

THE GERMANS AND THE NEXT ELECTION.

MR. HORN, the representative of Wisconsin and the only German in the Democratic National Committee, has made a proposition of some importance in connection with the party distractions of the day. His proposition is that representatives of the entire German press, without distinction of party, excepting only office-holders under the present Administration, shall meet together in Baltimore on the day before the assembling of the Democratic National Convention. It is also proposed that other Germans from all parts of the Union, and of all parties, United States office-holders alone excluded, shall assemble with the editors, and that this preliminary convention shall frame such an expression of its political feelings and wishes as may have some influence upon the action of its successor. To what extent this proposal meets with acceptance among the persons chiefly concerned we are unable to say with confidence. Certainly it does not receive universal approval; in fact, some of them reject it with ridicule, as certain to turn out what they call a *fiasco*. On the other hand, it would not be surprising if this subconvention or caucus should be able to make a display of strength and zeal which the succeeding assembly could not afford to disregard in its selection of candidates.

There is no use in denying that the Germans were very generally interested in the movement which led to the Cincinnati Convention. The New York *Staatszeitung*, a few days ago, hardly exaggerated in saying that the problem, comparable to that of the perpetual motion in difficulty, of bringing the Germans under one hat, that is, of making them act in harmony, appeared to be on the point of being solved. If the Cincinnati Convention had escaped the manipulations of the professional politicians and had made a different selection of candidates, the probabilities are that its nominees would have rallied the German vote with a unanimity never before seen. But they were disgusted with the manner in which things were done in the convention, and they were disgusted still more with its result. A few of the German Liberals at once in good faith accepted its candidates as the best to be had and resolved to support them. Other Germans, who before the Convention had shown no especial sympathy with the Liberal movement, declared themselves pleased with the nominees and ready to work for their election. Some of these were, no doubt, attracted by the manifest absence of anything approaching to political Puritanism from the tactics by which the nominations had been secured and from the character of at least one of the nominees. But the large majority of the German Liberals who took an active part in the so called reform movement, at once declared their dissatisfaction and let it be understood that they will not support Messrs. GREELEY and BROWN. In the great Teutonic communities of the West and South, where the liberal political interest which had prevailed for many months suddenly subsided, and the attitude of expectation gave place to one of despondency or indifference. At present, from what we are able to learn, whatever animation exists among them regarding the next election results from the hope that one or other of the conventions which are yet to meet, may present acceptable candidates for their choice. Disappointed in that direction, it may be set down as certain that no inconsiderable proportion of the German element will remain at home on the day of the election.

GENERAL HAZEN, who has had many years frontier military experience, and knows perfectly the habits of the Indians, writes to the New York *Tribune* concerning the recent shocking massacre in Texas, that he is confident the atrocity was perpetrated by the Staked Plains Comanches, instead of Indians from Mexico. General Hazen says there has hardly been a full moon for years but some expedition has left their reservation for purposes of robbery and murder. He states that every grown man of the Comanche and Kiowa tribes, to whom we issue rations, is the destroyer of many men, women and children, and he holds that until there is a competent military surveillance of these Indians, or they are disarmed and dismounted, the present policy with them is copartnership in murder. This is strong language, but the views of General Hazen are nevertheless entitled to respect and consideration; nor is there any doubt that, to make the President's peace policy successful, it must be followed by a vigorous and inexorable policy of force whenever and wherever it becomes necessary. But before the race is given over to extinction it ought at least to be accorded a fair opportunity of trying to live; nor can any savage people, tempted by the vices and fretted by the past injustice of the whites, be expected to shed its barbarism, its cunning and cruelty all at once, as a snake sheds its skin. To change their habits their surroundings must be changed. The Indian problem must of course be solved—forcibly if necessary, but peaceably if possible. Meanwhile let the honest and practical effort now being made to treat them as human beings have a fair trial. Patience and firmness sometimes work wonders.

THE Boston Peace Jubilee draws near. The *Post* remarks: "It is not too early to congratulate ourselves upon the undoubted success of the greatest musical festival of this or any other age; for nothing within the range of probability can interfere to prevent even a grander consummation of the enterprise than the most sanguine have imagined. It is but a few days before our city will welcome the thousands that are even now on their way from distant lands, and the other multitudes that will flock hither with a national pride in the greatest example of American energy in the cause of art; and that the occasion will be worthy of this wide-spread expression of interest no one can doubt."

ACCOUNTS from Germany show that nearly a third of the one thousand million dollars of indemnity exacted by that country from France is to be devoted to strictly war purposes, chiefly in repairing and rearming the fortresses of Alsace and Lorraine, and in the improvements of the military establishments of the Empire. The moral of the affair is this: When you are bent on having revenge on anybody, don't blurt out your intention in the ears of the whole world. Your antagonist will else be apt to take ample precautionary measures, and if he has you at a disadvantage will most likely make you foot the bill for placing himself in proper fighting trim.

IT IS complained that in the typographical arrangement of the Republican ticket as published in our columns Gen. Negley's name is not sufficiently conspicuous. The point may be an important one, and our printers have been directed to place the General's name higher up on the list, its original position being without design or even knowledge of the fact. There are things which are deemed of importance by some persons and which others have not the slightest idea are of the least importance, and this appears to be one of them.

THE Cheney case has been revived in Chicago by the Bishop applying for a temporary injunction from the Circuit Court to restrain Mr. Cheney from using the property and revenues of Christ Church. Affidavits as ample as any ever filed in Stokes's behalf were read, but the injunction was not granted, the case being put over till June 18, when a preliminary hearing will take place.

A MONTH ago Mr. Greeley announced that the *Tribune* would not "henceforth forever more" be a party organ. But what has the *Tribune* become? Simply the organ of an adventurous faction and the champion of Mr. Greeley personally. Whether it has progressed on the ascending or descending scale there cannot be much difference of opinion among fair-minded men.

Nothing is more common than for gutters in back yards and on the roofs of sheds, connected even with houses of the most respectable class, to become choked with rubbish and so retain water until it stagnates. From each small cozy gutter of this kind malaria enough for ten will arise when the hot weather sets in. They should be thoroughly cleansed at once.

It is not a little singular that the coalition journals should dilate wholly upon the breadth of the Liberal platform, when the sole objection to it is that it is too thin.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Well informed parties in California estimate that the surplus wheat crop for exportation this year will reach 600,000 tons, and are apprehensive about an adequate supply of tonnage to carry away this surplus, in addition to the coal, lumber, dyewoods and guano trades.

The unification of Italy seems to have produced the very greatest commercial advantages. The custom houses between States and provinces have disappeared, and travelers now find more pleasure in visiting Italy, thus increasing the circulation of specie as well as adding to the general prosperity.

Apropos of the recent ocean trip of the steamer Adriatic from New York to Queenstown in seven days and sixteen hours, one is reminded of the time which it took Columbus to cross the Atlantic ocean. Sixty-nine days was the period. This looks like progress.

A Louisiana planter has made a remarkable discovery in his corn-field. In a cut of first-year stubble, where the cane had been planted in October, 1870, he found that a number of stalks had commenced growing from eyes on the mother cane.

Fechter's New York theater is to be lighted by means of a limelight fixed in the ceiling of the auditorium, with reflectors so as to illuminate the stage, in such a way that the features and attitudes of the performers will be displayed without distortion, while spectators can see the stage without the pain of facing the glare of the foot-lights.

There is a reverend gentleman in Minnesota who spends his Sundays in prophesying that the world will not outlast the present summer, and yet he has sown one hundred acres of wheat. He is a hypocrite in grain.

It is said that the missionaries of Micronesia have made more explorations in the Pacific ocean than have been made by the British navy since the days of Captains Cook and Vancouver, and by the United States navy since the days of Commodore Wilkes. This at an expense not to exceed a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Why is it that in four out of every five villages in the country where a base ball club exists, the women dig up their own gardens? Can the males dig up an answer?

The topography of Vesuvius has completely changed since the eruption. New hills have appeared and precipices been formed everywhere. All is altered; the very shape of the mountain itself has lost its well known outlines, and the view is said to be appalling.

Compared with the corresponding period last year and the year before there has been an increase of exports from Great Britain during the past four months, equal to twenty-four per cent. The gain is chiefly in metals and woolens, but many other items have profited, and in very few there is a falling off.

Norfolk papers declare that during a rain storm a few days ago a large catfish fell from the clouds into the streets of that city. We don't believe it. Catfish have no scales. How, then, could it have scaled the sky? If drawn up by a water spout it was a sucker.

Half the depositors in the Massachusetts savings banks are women, and $26,000,000 is the sum total of the amount deposited by these prudent darlings. The women of Massachusetts are largely in excess of the males; hence, probably, this careful husbanding of their resources, in order that their figures may show to advantage.

Nothing seems to dampen the inherent vivacity of the French. They make sport even of their misfortunes. A new toy has just appeared in Paris: a tectotum with four sides, on which are inscribed the words Legitimacy, Orleanism, Bonapartism, and Republic. The game consists in betting on the side which may turn up when the instrument has been spun. It is very fashionable.

Details have arrived in England as to the South Sea Island slave trade, so sickening in their character that they ought to raise an agitation in that country sufficient to sweep that diabolical traffic at once and forever from the seas.

Thibodeaux, La., has a curious system of water works. The town lies below the level of the sea, and is protected by a dyke. Over this embankment water is introduced through large syphons, by means of which the streets are sprinkled, the ditches kept clean, and the atmosphere cooled.

A party of officers of the United States Coast Survey has gone to Brest, France, for the purpose of co-operating with similar parties at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to determine the exact difference of longitude between the United States and Europe.

A Galveston printer who worked for a colored publisher named Ruby, struck the other day because Mr. Ruby employed a "negro" to work in the same office. The unconquering Anglo-Saxon was willing to work for but not with a colored man. In that matter his price was above rubys.

The most interesting discovery heard of lately is one for laying down submarine telegraph wires, even across the Atlantic, with insulation amounting only to a single unit, instead of 170,000 units of the present cables—thus saving two thirds of the present expense of these cables, and making oceanic telegraphy cheaper even than that of the land. Eminent electricians are said to declare it practicable.

PERSONAL.

The half romantic, half pathetic story which has been going the rounds of the press concerning the way in which, at the close of the Cincinnati Convention, Senator Schurz gave expression to his sadness in playing ravishing strains from Auber at the house of Judge Stallo, is not, it appears, strictly true. It seems that the Senator, having arrived at the residence of his host late, while he was taking his dinner the other guests adjourned to the parlor. Here Judge Stallo requested his son to give them some music, and the boy, appreciating the ludicrousness of the situation, began Chopin's Funeral March, and while he was thus carrying out a private joke, Mr. Schurz entered the room. He, too, appreciated the situation, and exclaimed to the young man, "Walter, you had better let me finish that," which he did to the renewed merriment of all present. This is said to be the true version. It certainly seems to be the most natural.

Mr. Greeley's famous white coat will probably be celebrated in song by more than one rhymester during the campaign. He speaks of it himself to an intimate friend thus: "People suppose it's the same old coat, but it isn't. The original white coat came from Ireland. An emigrant brought it out. He wanted money and I wanted a coat, so I bought it of him for $20, and it was the best coat I ever had. They do work well in the old countries—not in such a hurry as we do."

It is reported that Congressmen Dawes and Garfield, ex-Governor Cox, the Hon. Ben Wade, a representative of Jay Cooke & Co., and many other leading gentlemen, are to be members of the contemplated Yellowstone park expedition, to which we lately made reference.

Ward's statue of Shakespeare, just set up in Central Park, New York, is modeled, as far as the face is concerned, from the celebrated mask lately discovered. It is said that its refinement, its strength, its expressiveness, its nobility and elegance, are inconquerable.

As soon after the adjournment of Congress as the requirements of public business will permit, the President and Mrs. Grant will leave Washington for Long Branch. After a week or two of rest they will then make the tour of the lakes and navigate the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec. It is not the President's intention, however, to touch Canadian soil during his trip. It is also positively stated that the President will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Madison, Wis., on the 4th of July.

Speaking of the fact that there will be more than fifty colored delegates in the forthcoming Republican National Convention, Colonel Forney says that John M. Langston, professor of the Law Department of the Howard University, is as thorough a lawyer as Pierre Soule in his best days; that Robert Brown Elliott is a better scholar and speaker than Laurence M. Kiett, who, having helped to create the rebellion, died in fighting for it, and that Benjamin Sterling Turner, of Alabama, a self-educated slave, and now a freedman in Congress, is as practical a business man as John Forsyth.

Herr Franz Abt, the distinguished German composer, who has met with such a flattering reception in this country, was born in Eilenburg, Prussian Saxony, in the year 1819. He was the son of a clergyman, and was intended to fill his father's place in the pulpit. Young Franz, however, preferred playing to preaching, and turned from theology to music. He has had a most successful career.

There seems to be a remarkable mortality among the old merchants of New York, just now, five of whom died last week, none of them possessed of less than a million dollars, while all had long occupied prominent places in commercial circles.

The remains of King Louis Phillippe, which have reposed for twenty years at Claremont, in England, are to be transferred to French soil, and interred at Dreux.

English journals express a very high estimate of the character of Prince Arthur, one of the younger sons of Queen Victoria. He is said to resemble the Prince Consort in the earnestness of his views and the solidity of his character more than any of his brothers who have yet come before the public.

Edward Everett Hale, editor of *Old and New*, has started a Boston Milk Consumers Association, which is said to be very successful, having increased its customers in six weeks from one to two thousand, notwithstanding the opposition of the old drivers, who wickedly bribe servant girls to patronize them instead of the new milk-men. Here is a hint for Mr. Greeley to profit by during his temporary retiracy from the *Tribune*. In this way he might make his candidature a real blessing to the people of New York, and turn laughter itself into benediction.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATTHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. DUNCAN RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOHN H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Attempt to Murder a Priest.

At Catasauqua, Pa., on Saturday last, an unknown man called at the residence of Father McKee, of St. Lawrence Catholic Church, and after being admitted to that gentleman's presence and asked what he wanted, replied, "You know," and immediately drew a revolver and fired three shots at the priest, then turned and fled to the woods. One of the shots took effect in the reverend gentleman's arm, inflicting a painful wound. The citizens of the village turned out *en masse* in pursuit of the would-be murderer, and in the excitement came very near lynching an innocent German. The guilty man was found next morning lying in a fence corner, and identified by the wounded priest and his servant girl. When captured he had on his person two revolvers and a knife. He gives his name as William Pendegast, and says he walked all the way from Philadelphia to Catasauqua to kill Father McKee. He is evidently insane, and is now in jail at Easton.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says: "The more we learn about the news from Dr. Livingstone the less confidence we have in its truth. The dispatch published by the New York *Herald* is ingeniously spun out, but there is really little of it. Seyd ben Majid who left Ujiji on the 12th January, and arrived at Unyanyembe on the 5th of the next month, told Sheikh ben Nasib that the "American gentleman" was at Ujiji, and that Dr. Livingstone was there too. Sheikh ben Nasib sent a slave to his brother in Zanzibar. The said slave Se'eed left Unyanyembe on the 8th February and arrived at Zanzibar on the 2d April. That is all of it. Undoubtedly there was a time when it may be true, but it comes through too many hands and in too circuitous a way to inspire implicit confidence."

A Wholesome Stimulant That is Absolutely Pure.

Physicians throughout the world agree as to the necessity for diffusive stimulants in medical practice, but complain, and with good reason, of the impossibility of obtaining them pure. The difficulty here presented would be a serious one indeed if the class of agents was limited to the adulterated liquors and wines of trade. It vanishes, however, when the absolute purity and extraordinary restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are taken into consideration. As a stimulant the article is absolutely free from everything objectionable; but this is only one of its recommendations. If it were nothing more than an excitant its effects would be fleeting. It might refresh and revive the system for a few minutes, but could produce no permanent benefit. The stimulating elements of the Bitters is a means, not an end. The tonic, anti-bilious, depurative and aperient vegetable juices combined in the preparation are the agents that impart vigor and regularity to the weakened and disordered organization, the spiritous principle being chiefly useful in diffusing their influence through the system and otherwise facilitating their operations. Aloes, even in its purest form, is not so much a medicine as a motive power, by which the specifics of the vegetable kingdom may be brought to bear upon the debilitated and disordered organs that require renovating and regulating, and it is in this way that the pure essence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is made to increases the efficiency of the purely medical ingredients.

JURUBEBA,
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A POTENT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,
A POWERFUL TONIC, AND
PERFECT DEOBSTRUENT.

It is a perfect remedy for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Spleen; will remove all obstructions of the Intestines and Urinary Organs, strengthen the Debilitated Stomach and Digestive Organs, restores Impoverished Blood, allay Intermittent Fevers, and animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic Temperaments.

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BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S EXT. BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

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Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

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SPEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
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NEW STYLES SILK SASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
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FOR

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS.

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Balbriggan, Anglo Cashmere,

ANGOLA FLANNEL,

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PARASOLS—Gray Tussore Parasols, fringed, black edged and plain; White Lace Parasols, with and without lace covers. All the new styles received daily.

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DRAPERIES,

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Turkish Folding Spring Beds

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55 MARKET STREET.

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The Ed. Journal of the Franklin Institute, April, 1872 says: "The Gardner Extinguisher being the best as well worthy of commendation, inasmuch as it combines all the good qualities of other machines with the special advantages of greater convenience of form, security of the stop-cocks from the action of the materials employed and of the perfect control of the stream of gas, and we can indorse it as the most practical of any put before the public."

The Gardner is rapidly superseding the old-fashioned extinguishers.

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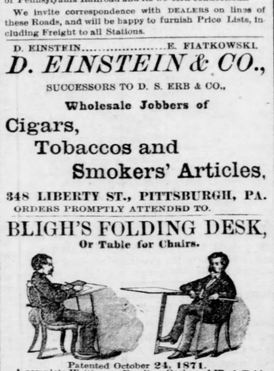

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. interest;
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, 1872.

Decoration day, though not a legal holiday, is virtually one, and although the banks have to keep open to meet maturing paper they have been doing little or nothing to-day. The same is true of the New York market, hence we have no reports to present.

Messrs. Harry Clews & Co., in their monthly review of the market, say:

In financial circles, the Alabama negotiations still remain in the controlling consideration. The unsettled position of this question has proved the cause of an important interruption of the ordinary course of business, commercial and financial; and there are good reasons why it should have that effect. Ever since the war, there has been a growing expansion of our financial relations with Europe. The steady improvement of confidence in the credit of our Government and in the value of our corporate investments, has induced a desire among Europeans to employ their surplus means in American securities. For the last seven or eight years, foreign investors have thus taken from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 per annum of our obligations, and in return have supplied with various products which have contributed to our national commerce, encouraged reproduction and development, and helped to repair the injurious effects which the war necessarily inflicted upon the country. This feature in our foreign exchanges has become a fixed habit in the community, and is likely to be continued so long as the transactions prove mutually advantageous to ourselves and to those whose capital we thus borrow. Any event which disturbs confidence as between foreign investors and ourselves has, therefore, the direct effect of putting in suspension one most material part of our transactions with Europe; and this result has been apparent since the beginning of February, when the issue on "consequential damages" was first raised; the amount of securities exported within that period having been perhaps only one-third what it would have been but for this circumstance. The bearing of this interruption upon domestic interests may be inferred from the fact that important railway and other enterprises have been started or projected in dependence upon the foreign money markets, which are thus suddenly deprived of support, with evident injury to the various interests. The delay and the suspense thus introduced into large undertakings have a tendency to throw discouragement into this center of capital, which in various ways makes itself felt throughout every section of the country

THE VERY LATEST.

POLITICAL.

West Virginia Democratic Convention—Considerable Trouble in the Camp.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 30, 1872.

The State Democratic Convention, to which the delegates have been flocking from all points for two days past, assembled this morning in the Market House, which had been prepared and tasteiully decorated for the purpose, and organized for business at eleven o'clock. The delegates number about four hundred, and are evidently a most respectable and intelligent body of men.

After the usual prelude of temporary organization, etc., Col. J. B. Hoge, of Berkely, was chosen President. The balloting proceeded, and resulted in the choice of the following ticket: Governor, Johnson N. Camden, of Kanawha; Attorney General, Henry A. Wood county; Auditor, Edward A. Matthews, of Greenbrier; Treasurer, John S. Burdett, incumbent; Superintendent of Schools, Benjamin W. Byrne, of Clay; for Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, James Paull, of Ohio county, Alpheus F. Haymond, of Marion, Charles P. Moore, of Mason, John S. Hoffman, of Clarksburg. A new State Executive Committee was selected. The Convention elected Okey Johnson, of Wood, and Joseph Spriggs, of Hardy, for Electors at Large; the choice of the District Electors being left to the District conventions.

There is much conjecture to-night about Governor Jacob's position. It was thought last night that his nomerous friends would insist on his presentation, in which event a stormy time would naturally result in the Convention. The fact of Camden having been nominated by acclamation showed that his friends had been manipulated by the Camdenites. It was supposed, when it was found that he was not named in the Convention for Governor, that he would be presented for the Supreme Court. The total withdrawal of his name from all candidacy leads to the opinion that, seeing he had no chance of a renomination, he refused all sops. His friends say to-night they will make him an independent candidate. He would command a large Republican as well as take a considerable part of the Democratic vote. He is a strong man, as a man, and as an executive officer his friends are numerous and powerful. His record is good and his prestige is without fault. If he has but the nerve to make a bold strike, he may be our next Governor. It is, however, judged that he is lacking in the nerve to vary decisive qualities. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First, We congratulate the people upon the faithful redemption of all the pledges upon which the Democratic party was placed in power in West Virginia. Second, We heartily indorse the Democratic State administration and point to its honesty and efficiency as a full guaranty of our continued fidelity to the interests of the State and people. Third, That in the opinion of this Convention all the elements of opposition to the present national Administration should be consolidated in the approaching Presidential campaign, without prejudice to the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization. Fourth. That with full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the national assembly at Baltimore, we pledge the Democracy of West Virginia to abide its action or recommendation, and to express their approbation thereof at the polls. Fifth, We pledge to the nominees of this Convention our earnest and active support. Sixth, We indorse the proposed new constitution of the State of West Virginia, and recommend its ratification by the people, without distinction of party.

These resolutions commit the State to the decision of the Baltimore Convention. While there is a large Greeley party here, there are also a great many who cannot bring themselves to accept Greeley, seeing that he is opposed to their lifelong ideas of tariff, and has been so long their political enemy. It may be safely said, however, that the party is "astradle of the fence," and the Baltimore nominee, whether Greeley or not, will receive their support, as pledged in resolution fourth.

The following were selected as delegates to the Baltimore Convention: From the State at large, Messrs. Henry Brannon, of Lewis county; A. T. Caperman, of Monroe; H. G. Davis, of Mineral; and Ben. Wilson, of Harrison. The following are the delegates from the districts: First District, William McClements, of Wood county, and Alex. Campbell, of Brook: Second District, William P. Willey, of Monongalia, and B. E. Martin, of Taylor; Third District, G. W. Imboden, of Fayette, and S. C. Snyder, of Kanawha. The labors of the Convention came to an end at ten o clock P. M.

Charleston Democracy for Greeley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—The Charleston county Democratic Convention, held today, adopted resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati Convention and candidates, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use all efforts so to shape its action that the whole influence of South Carolina at Baltimore shall be directed to prevent any nomination other than that of Greeley and Brown.

Meeting of Free Traders in New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A meeting of free traders was held in Steinway Hall to-night, to take counsel in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. William Cullen Bryant presided. About 2,000 persons were present. Charles N. Marshall, Secretary, read a list of eighty-five Vice Presidents. The chairman, in a brief opening address, said our revenue laws have grown into a system of gross abuses. Four out of every five wise men would pronounce them oppressive and a burden on the community. The people are now determined. It would be dangerous for any political party to disregard the demand to put aside the indirect taxes which are so burdensome. Secretary H. Marshall read a letter to Mr. Bryant, signed by J. D. Cox, Geo. Hoadley and numerous others in Cincinnati, asking either that the meeting to-night nominate candidates for President and Vice President, or that a meeting of representative men be called not later than the 27th of June. Mr. Sands then read a series of resolutions, among which was the following:

Resolved, That the late Convention at Cincinnati, having been held under a call which specified free trade as one of its leading principles, and that issue having been removed in its platform, while the most prominent protectionist in the country was named as its candidate, no obligation to support him rests on those free traders who participated in the Convention, and under whose auspices the Convention was convoked.

A resolution was also adopted to take measures to secure the nomination of a candidate for President who shall represent the principles of free trade. Professory Perry, of Williams College, made a speech, in which he hinted at another Presidential candidate being soon placed in the field "whose name might also begin with G." David A. Wells also made a speech.

For Greeley Only Conditionally.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 30.—The *State Journal* to-day denies the truth of the dispatches recently telegraphed from here representing that nearly all the Democratic papers in Illinois are unconditionally for Greeley. It says they are for Greeley as the candidate that he is nominated by the National Democratic Convention, and that there are not a dozen papers in the State that have yet hoisted the Greeley ticket.

George H. Pendleton for a Straight Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A special to the *Age* from Reading says Pendleton, in a confidential letter to Barr, states that while doing ustice to the personal integrity of Horace Greeley, and approving the Cincinnati platform and the letter and the principles Greeley he recognized fully the difficulty of securing to such a life-long antagonist of the Democracy the support of the voters of the State at large, Messrs. Henry Brannon, of Lewis county; A. T. Caperman, of Monroe; H. G. Davis, of Mineral; and Ben. Wilson, of Harrison. The following are the delegates from the districts: First District, William McClements, of Wood county, and Alex. Campbell, of Brook: Second District, William P. Willey, of Monongalia, and B. E. Martin, of Taylor; Third District, G. W. Imboden, of Fayette, and S. C. Snyder, of Kanawha. The labors of the Convention came to an end at ten o clock P. M.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—The Charleston county Democratic Convention, held today, adopted resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati Convention and candidates, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use all efforts so to shape its action that the whole influence of South Carolina at Baltimore shall be directed to prevent any nomination other than that of Greeley and Brown.

Meeting of Free Traders in New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A meeting of free traders was held in Steinway Hall to-night, to take counsel in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. William Cullen Bryant presided. About 2,000 persons were present. Charles N. Marshall, Secretary, read a list of eighty-five Vice Presidents. The chairman, in a brief opening address, said our revenue laws have grown into a system of gross abuses. Four out of every five wise men would pronounce them oppressive and a burden on the community. The people are now determined. It would be dangerous for any political party to disregard the demand to put aside the indirect taxes which are so burdensome. Secretary H. Marshall read a letter to Mr. Bryant, signed by J. D. Cox, Geo. Hoadley and numerous others in Cincinnati, asking either that the meeting to-night nominate candidates for President and Vice President, or that a meeting of representative men be called not later than the 27th of June. Mr. Sands then read a series of resolutions, among which was that